

MULTIPLE NOMINATION HISTORIC DISTRICT SUMMARY FORM

MRA/THEMATIC NOMINATION TITLE: Historic Resources of Hardin County - Partial Inventory

HISTORIC DISTRICT NAME: Glendale Historic District

OWNER OF PROPERTY: Multiple Ownership

(On Continuation Sheets list all properties by address which are included within the district and provide the names and addresses of their owners.)

DESCRIPTION:

Condition: X excellent, X good, X fair; Check one: deteriorated, unaltered, altered; Check one: original site, moved, date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance (Use Continuation Sheets)

SIGNIFICANCE

Period: 1800-1899, 1900-; Areas of Significance: X architecture, X commerce; Check and justify below: conservation, economics, education, etc.

Specific dates Ca. 1850-Ca. 1930; Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph) (Use Continuation Sheets)

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreeage of nominated property Approx 21.5 acres; Quadrangle name Sonora; Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References table with columns A-H, Zone, Easting, Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification (Use Continuation Sheets)

- DISTRICT MAPS ATTACHED: 1. District Boundary Map Showing Contributing & Noncontributing Properties. 2. District Map Showing Location & Direction of Numbered Photographs.

Glendale Historic District

Description

The Glendale Historic District contains 32 residential and commercial properties significant in the growth and development of the community. Glendale became a thriving trade and railroad center after the completion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1859. The majority of structures in the district were built between 1860 and 1930. Of the 32 primary buildings, 26 are contributing while 7 are non-contributing. In addition to these properties there are six contributing and six non-contributing outbuildings such as garages and sheds.

The district runs along Main Street in Glendale between County Highway 1136 and Railroad Avenue. The boundary includes two 19th century churches and the oldest commercial and residential areas in the community. Most residences are vernacular designs reflecting the Colonial Revival, Eastlake and Italianate styles. Italianate and Eastlake detailing can also be seen the vernacular commercial buildings adjacent to the railroad tracks. The district is characterized by flat terrain and tree lined streets.

There are no consistent house numbers in Glendale. Identification of the buildings is provided by block and parcel number as shown on the accompanying map.

1. Block 2, Lot 1 - Stuart Store: Two-story frame commercial building constructed ca. 1905. The building extends to a third story but most of this is a false front with only a small raised attic level behind it. A sheet metal cornice is located both at the roofline and second story levels. The exterior has a sheathing of pressed metal designed to resemble rusticated stone blocks. The original storefront has not been significantly altered and features original doors and display windows. Windows on the upper facade are original one-over-one sash. At the roofline is a sheet metal cornice. (C)

2. Block 2, lot 2 - Glendale Bank: Built in 1903, this two-story brick commercial building is unusually intact. The storefront is original with wood and frame double doors, transoms and flanking display windows on frame bulkhead panels. On the west bay of the storefront is an original door and transom which leads to stairs connecting with the upper floor. Over the storefront and upper floor windows is an arched band of corbelled brick which runs the width of the building. On the upper facade are arched one-over-one sash windows. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice. (C)

3. Block 2, lot 3 - Ca. 1900, two-story frame house built in a cross plan. The exterior has weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, gable roof and a decorative vent window in the gable field. The porch is original and displays milled posts and balusters. (C)

4. Block 2, lot 25 - One-story frame house built in an ell plan, ca. 1900. The exterior has weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows with the main entrance featuring the original door and transom. The porch wraps around three sides of the house and displays Doric motif columns. (C)

At the rear of the house is a contributing ca. 1900 frame outbuilding. (C)

5. Block 2, lot 26 - Constructed ca. 1900, this one-story frame house has a

hipped roof and weatherboard siding. Built in an ell plan the house has one-over-one and two-over-two sash windows and Doric motif porch columns. (C)

6. Block 2, lot 27 - Two-story frame house built ca. 1905. This house was built in the Colonial Revival "Foursquare" style with a rectangular plan and large one-story porch with Doric columns. The house has a hipped roof, one-over-one sash windows, added tile siding on the first floor and original weatherboard on the second story. (C)

At the rear of the house is a contributing ca. 1905 outbuilding. (C)

7. Block 2, lot 28 - One-story brick house built ca. 1970. (NC)

At rear is a ca. 1970 non-contributing outbuilding. (NC)

8. Block 2, lot 29 - Ca. 1920, one-and-one-half story frame Bungalow. The house features a hipped roof, one-over-one sash windows and a shed roof dormer on the main facade. The porch has Doric columns resting on brick piers and a brick railing. (C)

At the rear of the house is a ca. 1920 contributing outbuilding. (C)

9. Block 2, lot 30 - Ca. 1970 frame house. (NC)

At the rear is a ca. 1970 frame shed. (NC)

10. Block 2, lot 31 - Two ca. 1970 frame and metal mobile homes. (NC) (NC)

11. Block 0, lot 9 - Glendale Christian Church: This one-story frame church was constructed in 1879 and is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style. It is a rectangular design building with a corner tower at the southeast corner. The church features a large lancet window on the main facade and one-over-one stained glass windows with slight pediments on the secondary facades. The bell tower contains rich and varied decoration with original fish scale shingles, milled fan vergeboard and a conical steeple of pressed metal shingles. The original arched double doors feature a large transom. The exterior has added metal siding. (C)

12. Block 0, lot 3 - Glendale Methodist Church: Built in 1885, this simple gable front frame church was built in a rectangular plan with an attached central gable front vestibule and entrance. The church has weatherboard siding, rounded arched four-over-four sash windows and a gable roof. The vestibule displays the original frame double doors. At the rear of the building is an added one-story ca. 1965 block and frame addition. (C)

13. Block 0, lot 4 - Ca. 1905, two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival style residence. This house is one of the largest in Glendale and features a one-story porch with Doric columns, hipped roof with hipped dormers and one-over-one sash windows. The house was built in a rectangular plan with a second story balcony on the main facade. It retains original weatherboard siding, diamond shaped lights in the dormer windows and original door and transom. On the north facade is a two-story polygonal bay. (C)

At the rear of the house are two ca. 1940 non-contributing outbuildings. (NC) (NC)

14. Block 1, lot 1 - Ca. 1920 one-story frame house. Altered with added siding and additions. (NC)

15. Block 1, lot 2 - Ca. 1905, one-story frame "T" plan residence. The house features a porch with Doric columns on brick piers, one-over-one sash windows, a transom over the main door and sawtooth shingles in the gable field. (C)
At the rear of the house is a ca. 1905 outbuilding. (C)

16. Block 1, lot 3 - Built ca. 1905, this two-story frame house was built in a rectangular plan with a gable roof. The residence has weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, a door transom and gable dormer windows. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1940 outbuilding. (NC)

17. Block 1, lot 4 - One-and-one-half story frame and stucco Bungalow. The residence has a stucco exterior with eight-over-one sash windows, a one-story porch with brick columns and a gable dormer on the main facade. (C)

18. Block 1, lot 5 - One-story frame commercial building constructed ca.1900 with a false front. This commercial building retains its original storefront on its east bay with recessed double doors, flanking display windows on frame bulkheads and a large transom. On the west bay is a glass and frame door with transom and one-over-one sash window. The building has a gable roof and side windows are one-over-one sash. The building's front porch is a ca. 1980 addition with milled posts, vergeboard and a spindled frieze. (C)

19. Block 1, lot 6 - Two-story frame residence constructed in a "T" plan ca. 1890. The residence has four-over-four sash windows, weatherboard siding, a gable roof and gable dormers at the roofline. The one-story porch features milled posts and vergeboard decoration. (C)

20. Block 1, lot 7 - Constructed ca. 1900, this simple rectangular plan frame house has one-over-one sash windows, weatherboard siding and a transom over the door. The porch has added metal porch posts. (C)
At the rear of the house is a contributing ca. 1900, frame outbuilding. (C)

21. Block 1, lot 8 - One-story frame house constructed ca. 1900 in an ell plan. The porch has a ca. 1920 Bungalow post on a brick railing. The residence features weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, eave vergeboard and drop pendants and a stained glass window on the main facade. The main facade features an extended bay with milled panels and a spindled frieze. A small gable with fish scale shingles is also located over the main entrance. (C)

22. Block 1, lot 9 - Two-story frame vernacular store building constructed ca. 1916. The exterior of the structure has not been changed and the storefront displays its original recessed double door entrance with flanking display windows on frame bulkheads. On the east bay is a door leading to stairs connecting with the upper floor. On the main facade is a two-story porch with milled columns and brackets. At the roofline are diamond vent windows and eave brackets at the cornice. The building has a gable roof with a false front, weatherboard siding and one-over-one sash windows. (C)

23. Block 1, lot 10 - M.E. Goff Store: Built ca. 1916, this one-story false front frame commercial building has two original storefronts with glass and frame doors, flanking display windows on frame bulkheads and transoms. The exterior of the building is of pressed metal made to resemble stone blocks. Extending over the sidewalk is a frame and metal canopy. (C)
Also on the lot is a two-story log cabin moved onto the site in recent years.

(NC)

24. Block 1, lot 11 - Two-story concrete block commercial building constructed ca. 1916. The building has a glazed brick facade on the Main Street elevation while the rest of the building is of hollow core concrete block. The storefront on the building has been altered with enclosed transoms but original marble bulkheads and display windows are intact. On the upper facade the windows have been enclosed. On the upper facade are recessed brick panels with soldier coursing and a stepped parapet at the roofline. (C)

25. Block 1, lot 12 - Twin Brother Garage: Built ca. 1925, this one-story commercial building is of hollow core tile block construction. On the main facade are frame garage doors and large four light windows. Windows on the side facade are one-over-one sash and at the roofline is a stepped parapet. (C)

26. Block 3, lot 18 - One-story frame commercial building constructed ca. 1910. The building has a pressed metal exterior fashioned to resemble bricks. The porch has added milled posts and vergeboard decoration. (C)
At the rear of the building on the lot is a two-story log cabin moved to the site. (NC)

27. Block 3, lot 17 - Two-story frame residence constructed ca. 1880. This house features an unusual cross plan with three main entrances on the facade reflecting possible use as railroad boarding house. It features a one-story porch with Doric columns, four-over-four sash windows, eave vergeboard on the central bay and a gable roof. Over the central windows on the second story is a shed roof extension with sawtooth shingles. (C)

28. Block 3, lot 16 - Ca. 1925 Bungalow built in a rectangular plan. Of frame construction this one-and-one-half story structure has added brick siding on the first floor of the main facade and an added brick porch. Windows are one-over-one sash and there is a shed roof dormer on the main facade. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1950 outbuilding. (NC)

29. Block 3, lot 14 - Ca. 1875 frame house built in a "T" plan. This one-and one-half-story residence has its original gable metal roof and porch with rectangular posts and vergeboard decoration. Beneath the roof eaves is extensive vergeboard trim in various designs. The windows are four-over-four sash with triangular pediments in the surrounds. (C)

30. Block 3, lot 13 - Ca. 1900 "T" plan two-story frame house. This gable roof structure has its original porch with milled posts and vergeboard and two-over-two sash windows. Over the main entrance is a single light transom. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1900 outbuilding. (C)

Significance

The Glendale Historic District is a notable collection of late 19th and early 20th century residential and commercial architecture. The district is significant under criterion C for its architectural character and under criterion A for its role in the commercial history of the county. Few modern buildings have been constructed in the district in recent years and it retains its early 20th century appearance.

Glendale was established in 1859 as a station on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and became a prominent crossroads and shipping center for the neighboring rich farming region. The community grew steadily through the early 1900s until the decline of railroad passenger traffic. Most construction took place along Glendale's Main Street (KY 222) which intersects the L&N tracks.

Most of the residential and commercial buildings in the community were built between 1900 and 1920. In 1903 a two story brick building was constructed along Main Street which served as the Glendale Bank until 1923. A lumber company, grain company and telephone company all opened during these years to serve the community and area farmers. By 1914 numerous frame stores had been constructed adjacent to the railroad tracks and over two dozen frame residences had been built to the west, north and south of Main Street. By 1914 Glendale contained 125 residents.

Most of the commercial buildings were constructed around 1900 or after 1916 when a fire swept the north side of Main Street. These buildings were predominately of frame construction and built with false fronts or with large porches on the main facades. A number of the buildings were erected with sheet metal siding which was stamped to resemble stone blocks. Residences built in these years were Folk Victorian designs such as gable front and wing, or Tee-plan designs. These houses often featured milled posts and eave vergeboard decoration. Other popular house forms were Colonial Revival influenced Foursquare designs and Bungalows.

From 1900 until 1920, Glendale reflected the general prosperity of the surrounding farming region. Freight and passenger trains stopped several times a day and a number of large warehouses were built adjacent to the tracks for shipment of corn, wheat, tobacco and other farm produce. The town's general stores did a brisk business and its commercial area was one of the most active in the southern section of the county.

Farm prices began a general decline in the 1920s and commercial activity in Glendale began to wane. In the summer of 1923 the Glendale Bank was closed due to the embezzlement of funds by its president. This caused the bankruptcy of many residents and hastened the decline of the community. Passenger traffic on the L&N declined throughout these years and the railroad closed its Glendale station in the 1930s. Very little new construction or development occurred in the community until the 1970s when the opening of shops and restaurants catering to the interstate traffic brought new prosperity to Glendale.

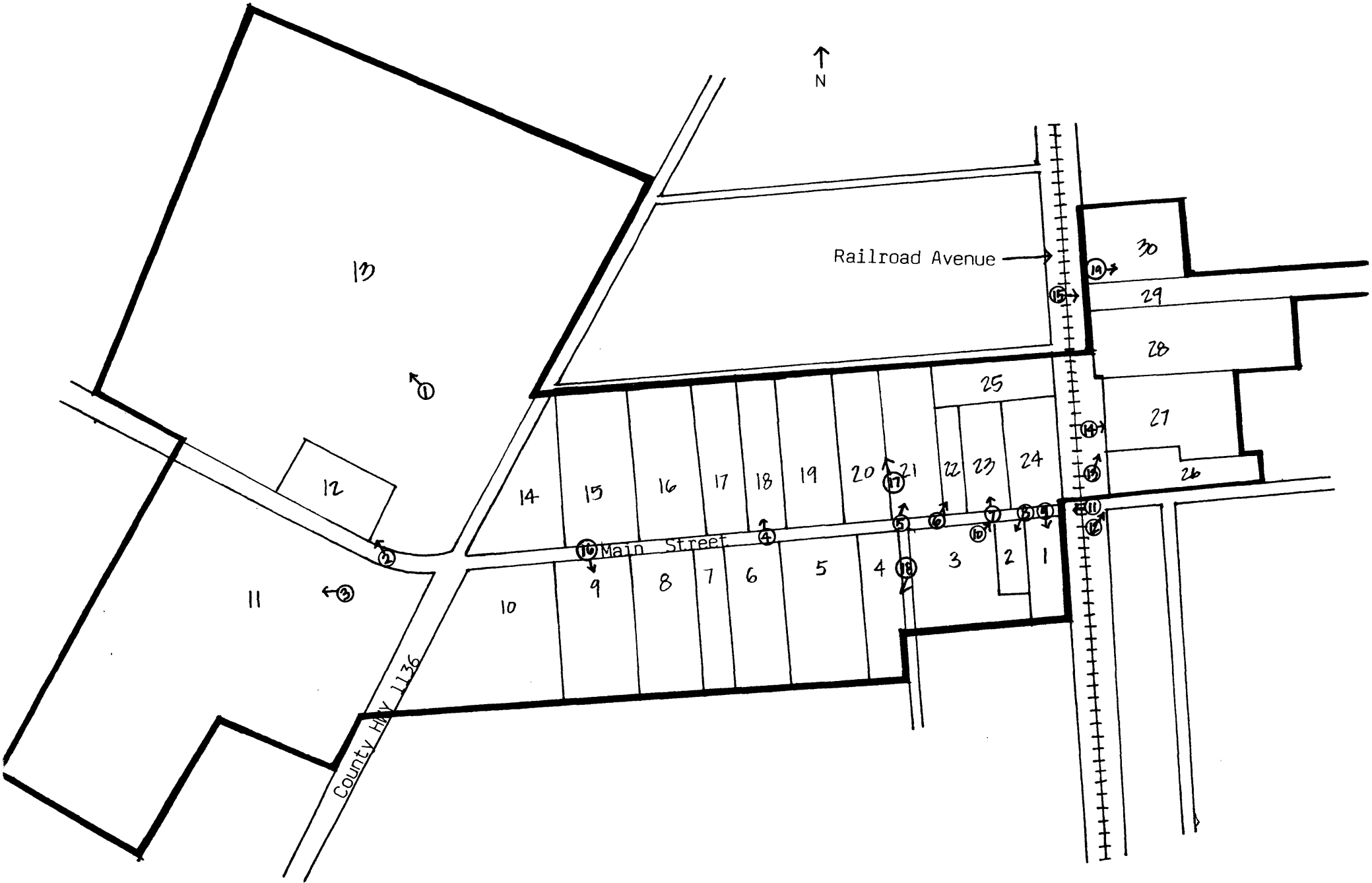
The Glendale Historic District contains a significant collection of early 20th century commercial and residential architecture. Its Main Street has not changed greatly in appearance since 1920 and it is the most intact historic small community in the county. The shops and stores are visible reminders of the influence of the railroad and the historic prosperity of the community.

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

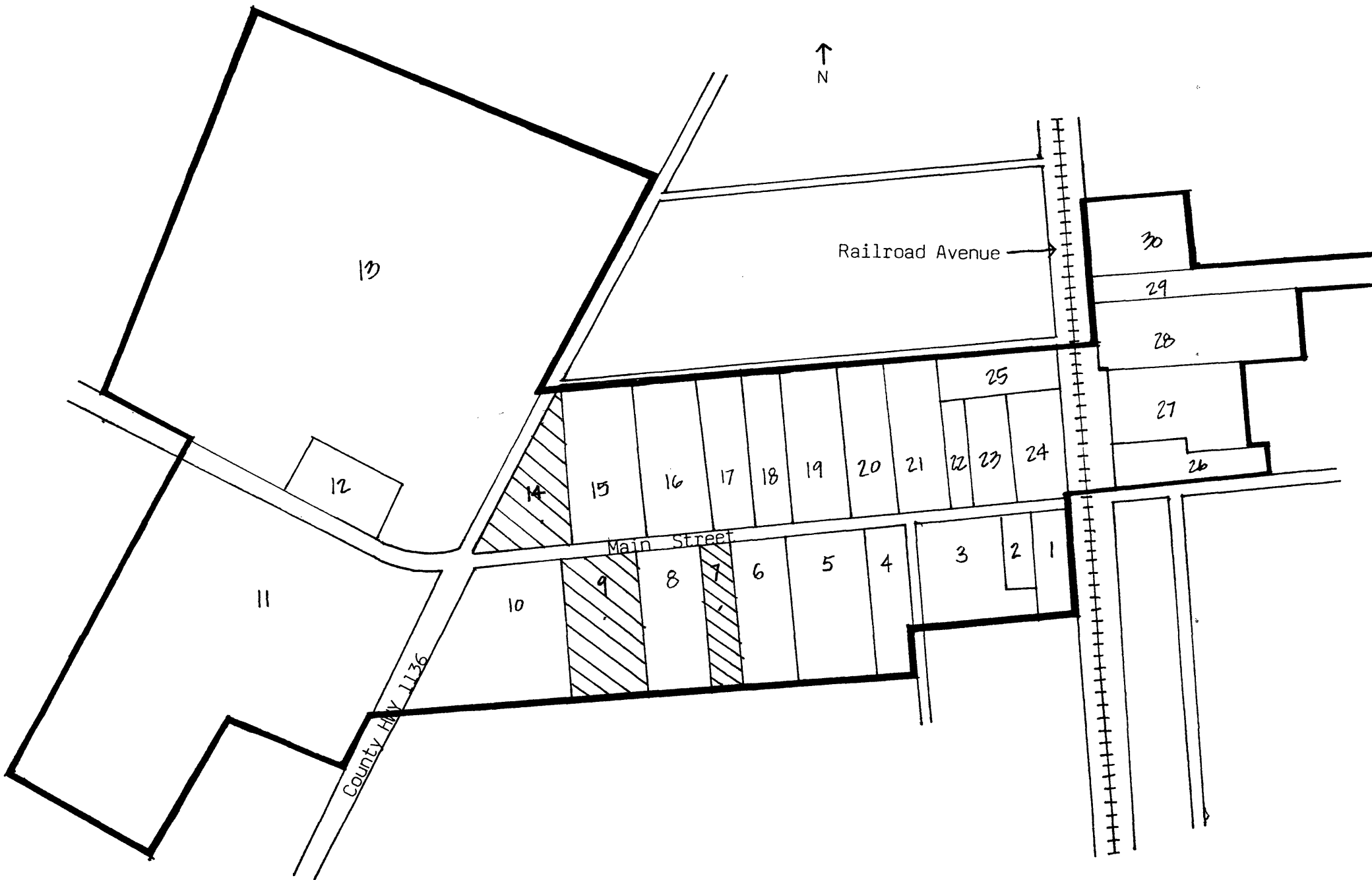
The Glendale Historic District is shown on the accompanying Hardin County tax map 190-30 which is drawn at a scale of 1"=200'. The boundary includes lots 1, 2, 3, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of Block 2; lots 9, 3 and 4 of block 0; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of block 1; and lots 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18 of

Block 3. To the north, south, east and west of the district are residential areas containing predominately modern or altered buildings. The boundary is drawn to include the largest number of properties historically associated with the community of Glendale. The boundary includes all remaining historic commercial buildings along the railroad and adjacent residential and church structures. Within the boundary are 32 contributing and 12 non-contributing buildings.

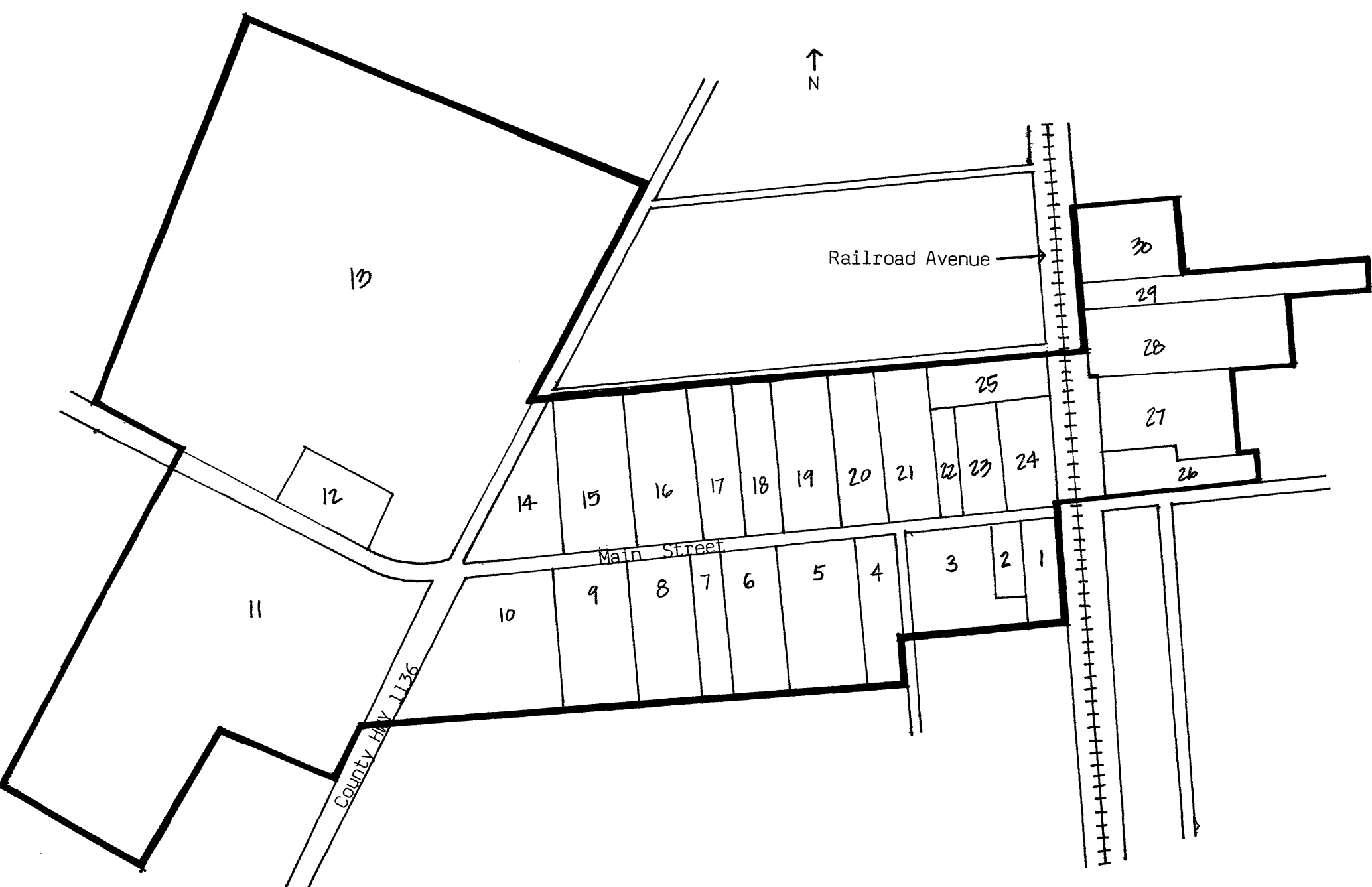
Photo Key
Glendale Historic District
Glendale, Kentucky
Scale: 1"=200'



- Non-contributing
- Principal Buildings
Glendale Historic District
Glendale, Kentucky
Scale: 1"=200'



Glendale Historic District
Glendale, Kentucky
Scale: 1"=200'



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National Park Service**

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Glendale Historic District (Hardin County MRA) KENTUCKY

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL

Patrick Andrews 3/6/92

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Hardin County (KY) Multiple Resources Area
Glendale Historic District

Glendale Historic District

Description

The Glendale Historic District contains 32 residential and commercial properties significant in the growth and development of the community. Glendale became a thriving trade and railroad center after the completion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1859. The majority of structures in the district were built between 1860 and 1930. Of the 32 primary buildings, 26 are contributing while 6 are non-contributing. In addition to these properties there are 8 contributing and 8 non-contributing outbuildings such as garages and sheds.

The district runs along Main Street in Glendale between County Highway 1136 and Railroad Avenue. The boundary includes two 19th century churches and the oldest commercial and residential areas in the community. Most residences are vernacular designs reflecting the Colonial Revival, Eastlake and Italianate styles. Italianate and Eastlake detailing can also be seen the vernacular commercial buildings adjacent to the railroad tracks. The district is characterized by flat terrain and tree lined streets.

There are no consistent house numbers in Glendale. Identification of the buildings is provided by block and parcel number as shown on the accompanying map.

1. Block 2, Lot 1 - Stuart Store: Two-story frame commercial building constructed ca. 1905. The building extends to a third story but most of this is a false front with only a small raised attic level behind it. A sheet metal cornice is located both at the roofline and second story levels. The exterior has a sheathing of pressed metal designed to resemble rusticated stone blocks. The original storefront has not been significantly altered and features original doors and display windows. Windows on the upper facade are original one-over-one sash. At the roofline is a sheet metal cornice. (C)

2. Block 2, lot 2 - Glendale Bank: Built in 1903, this two-story brick commercial building is unusually intact. The storefront is original with wood and frame double doors, transoms and flanking display windows on frame bulkhead panels. On the west bay of the storefront is an original door and transom which leads to stairs connecting with the upper floor. Over the storefront and upper floor windows is an arched band of corbelled brick which runs the width of the building. On the upper facade are arched one-over-one sash windows. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice. (C)

3. Block 2, lot 3 - Ca. 1900, two-story frame house built in a cross plan. The exterior has weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, gable roof and a decorative vent window in the gable field. The porch is original and displays milled posts and balusters. (C)

4. Block 2, lot 25 - One-story frame house built in an ell plan, ca. 1900. The exterior has weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows with the main entrance featuring the original door and transom. The porch wraps around three sides of the house and displays Doric motif columns. (C)
At the rear of the house is a contributing ca. 1900 frame outbuilding. (C)

5. Block 2, lot 26 - Constructed ca. 1900, this one-story frame house has a hipped roof and weatherboard siding. Built in an ell plan the house has one-over-one and two-over-two sash windows and Doric motif porch columns. (C)

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Two outbuildings are also on the property. One is a gable roofed structure that the owners claim dates to 1905 and was used by a Dr. Ashlock as a medical office. Corrugated sheet metal covers its gable roof; vertical board siding covers the walls. The second building is a shed roofed smokehouse with rolled asphalt siding. It is roughly contemporary with the Ashlock office.

6. Block 2, lot 27 - Two-story frame house built ca. 1905. This house was built in the Colonial Revival "Foursquare" style with a rectangular plan and large one-story porch with Doric columns. The house has a hipped roof, one-over-one sash windows, added tile siding on the first floor and original weatherboard on the second story. (C)

At the rear of the house is a contributing ca. 1905 outbuilding. (C)

7. Block 2, lot 28 - One-story brick house built ca. 1970. (NC)

At rear is a ca. 1970 non-contributing outbuilding. (NC)

8. Block 2, lot 29 - Ca. 1920, one-and-one-half story frame Bungalow. The house features a hipped roof, one-over-one sash windows and a shed roof dormer on the main facade. The porch has Doric columns resting on brick piers and a brick railing. (C)

At the rear of the house is a ca. 1920 contributing outbuilding. (C)

9. Block 2, lot 30 - Ca. 1970 frame house. (NC)

At the rear is a ca. 1970 frame shed. (NC)

10. Block 2, lot 31 - Two ca. 1970 frame and metal mobile homes. (NC) (NC)

11. Block 0, lot 9 - Glendale Christian Church: This one-story frame church was constructed in 1879 and is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style. It is a rectangular design building with a corner tower at the southeast corner. The church features a large lancet window on the main facade and one-over-one stained glass windows with slight pediments on the secondary facades. The bell tower contains rich and varied decoration with original fish scale shingles, milled fan vergeboard and a conical steeple of pressed metal shingles. The original arched double doors feature a large transom. The exterior has added metal siding. (C)

12. Block 0, lot 3 - Glendale Methodist Church: Built in 1885, this simple gable front frame church was built in a rectangular plan with an attached central gable front vestibule and entrance. The church has weatherboard siding, rounded arched four-over-four sash windows and a gable roof. The vestibule displays the original frame double doors. At the rear of the building is an added one-story ca. 1965 block and frame addition. (C)

13. Block 0, lot 4 - Ca. 1905, two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival style residence. This house is one of the largest in Glendale and features a one-story porch with Doric columns, hipped roof with hipped dormers and one-over-one sash windows. The house was built in a rectangular plan with a second story balcony on the main facade. It retains original weatherboard siding, diamond shaped lights in the dormer windows and original door and transom. On the north facade is a two-story polygonal bay. (C)

At the rear of the house are two ca. 1940 non-contributing outbuildings. (NC) (NC)

14. Block 1, lot 1 - Ca. 1920 one-story frame house. Altered with added siding and additions. (NC)

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Hardin County (KY) Multiple Resources Area
Glendale Historic District

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15. Block 1, lot 2 - Ca. 1905, one-story frame "T" plan residence. The house features a porch with Doric columns on brick piers, one-over-one sash windows, a transom over the main door and sawtooth shingles in the gable field. (C)
At the rear of the house is a ca. 1905 outbuilding. (C)

16. Block 1, lot 3 - Built ca. 1905, this two-story frame house was built in a rectangular plan with a gable roof. The residence has weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, a door transom and gable dormer windows. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1940 outbuilding. (NC)

17. Block 1, lot 4 - One-and-one-half story frame and stucco Bungalow. The residence has a stucco exterior with eight-over-one sash windows, a one-story porch with brick columns and a gable dormer on the main facade. (C)

18. Block 1, lot 5 - One-story frame commercial building constructed ca. 1900 with a false front. This commercial building retains its original storefront on its east bay with recessed double doors, flanking display windows on frame bulkheads and a large transom. On the west bay is a glass and frame door with transom and one-over-one sash window. The building has a gable roof and side windows are one-over-one sash. The building's front porch is a ca. 1980 addition with milled posts, vergeboard and a spindled frieze. (C)

19. Block 1, lot 6 - Two-story frame residence constructed in a "T" plan ca. 1890. The residence has four-over-four sash windows, weatherboard siding, a gable roof and gable dormers at the roofline. The one-story porch features milled posts and vergeboard decoration. (C)

20. Block 1, lot 7 - Constructed ca. 1900, this simple rectangular plan frame house has one-over-one sash windows, weatherboard siding and a transom over the door. The porch has added metal porch posts. (C)
At the rear of the house is a contributing ca. 1900, frame outbuilding. (C)

21. Block 1, lot 8 - One-story frame house constructed ca. 1900 in an ell plan. The porch has a ca. 1920 Bungalow post on a brick railing. The residence features weatherboard siding, one-over-one sash windows, eave vergeboard and drop pendants and a stained glass window on the main facade. The main facade features an extended bay with milled panels and a spindled frieze. A small gable with fish scale shingles is also located over the main entrance. (C)

22. Block 1, lot 9 - Two-story frame vernacular store building constructed ca. 1916. The exterior of the structure has not been changed and the storefront displays its original recessed double door entrance with flanking display windows on frame bulkheads. On the east bay is a door leading to stairs connecting with the upper floor. On the main facade is a two-story porch with milled columns and brackets. At the roofline are diamond vent windows and eave brackets at the cornice. The building has a gable roof with a false front, weatherboard siding and one-over-one sash windows. (C)

23. Block 1, lot 10 - M.E. Goff Store: Built ca. 1916, this one-story false front frame commercial building has two original storefronts with glass and frame doors, flanking display windows on frame bulkheads and transoms. The exterior of the building is of pressed metal made to resemble stone blocks. Extending over the sidewalk is a frame and metal canopy. (C)
Also on the lot is a two-story log cabin moved onto the site in recent years.

JAN 22 1987

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Hardin County (KY) Multiple Resources Area
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(NC)

24. Block 1, lot 11 - Two-story concrete block commercial building constructed ca. 1916. The building has a glazed brick facade on the Main Street elevation while the rest of the building is of hollow core concrete block. The storefront on the building has been altered with enclosed transoms but original marble bulkheads and display windows are intact. On the upper facade the windows have been enclosed. On the upper facade are recessed brick panels with soldier coursing and a stepped parapet at the roofline. (C)

25. Block 1, lot 12 - Twin Brother Garage: Built ca. 1925, this one-story commercial building is of hollow core tile block construction. On the main facade are frame garage doors and large four light windows. Windows on the side facade are one-over-one sash and at the roofline is a stepped parapet. (C)

26. Block 3, lot 18 - One-story frame commercial building constructed ca. 1910. The building has a pressed metal exterior fashioned to resemble bricks. The porch has added milled posts and vergeboard decoration. (C)
At the rear of the building on the lot is a two-story log cabin moved to the site. (NC)

27. Block 3, lot 17 - Two-story frame residence constructed ca. 1880. This house features an unusual cross plan with three main entrances on the facade reflecting possible use as railroad boarding house. It features a one-story porch with Doric columns, four-over-four sash windows, eave vergeboard on the central bay and a gable roof. Over the central windows on the second story is a shed roof extension with sawtooth shingles. (C)

28. Block 3, lot 16 - Ca. 1925 Bungalow built in a rectangular plan. Of frame construction this one-and-one-half story structure has added brick siding on the first floor of the main facade and an added brick porch. Windows are one-over-one sash and there is a shed roof dormer on the main facade. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1950 outbuilding. (NC)

29. Block 3, lot 14 - Ca. 1875 frame house built in a "T" plan. This one-and one-half-story residence has its original gable metal roof and porch with rectangular posts and vergeboard decoration. Beneath the roof eaves is extensive vergeboard trim in various designs. The windows are four-over-four sash with triangular pediments in the surrounds. (C)

30. Block 3, lot 13 - Ca. 1900 "T" plan two-story frame house. This gable roof structure has its original porch with milled posts and vergeboard and two-over-two sash windows. Over the main entrance is a single light transom. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1900 outbuilding. (C)

Significance

The Glendale Historic District is a notable collection of late 19th and early 20th century residential and commercial architecture. The district is significant under criterion C for its architectural character and under criterion A for its role in the commercial history of the county. Few modern buildings have been constructed in the district in recent years and it retains its early 20th century appearance.

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National Register of Historic Places
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Hardin County (KY) Multiple Resources Area
Glendale Historic District

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Glendale was established in 1859 as a station on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and became a prominent crossroads and shipping center for the neighboring rich farming region. The community grew steadily through the early 1900s until the decline of railroad passenger traffic. Most construction took place along Glendale's Main Street (KY 222) which intersects the L&N tracks.

Most of the residential and commercial buildings in the community were built between 1900 and 1920. In 1903 a two story brick building was constructed along Main Street which served as the Glendale Bank until 1923. A lumber company, grain company and telephone company all opened during these years to serve the community and area farmers. By 1914 numerous frame stores had been constructed adjacent to the railroad tracks and over two dozen frame residences had been built to the west, north and south of Main Street. By 1914 Glendale contained 125 residents.

Most of the commercial buildings were constructed around 1900 or after 1916 when a fire swept the north side of Main Street. These buildings were predominately of frame construction and built with false fronts or with large porches on the main facades. A number of the buildings were erected with sheet metal siding which was stamped to resemble stone blocks. Residences built in these years were Folk Victorian designs such as gable front and wing, or Tee-plan designs. These houses often featured milled posts and eave vergeboard decoration. Other popular house forms were Colonial Revival influenced Foursquare designs and Bungalows.

From 1900 until 1920, Glendale reflected the general prosperity of the surrounding farming region. Freight and passenger trains stopped several times a day and a number of large warehouses were built adjacent to the tracks for shipment of corn, wheat, tobacco and other farm produce. The town's general stores did a brisk business and its commercial area was one of the most active in the southern section of the county.

Farm prices began a general decline in the 1920s and commercial activity in Glendale began to wane. In the summer of 1923 the Glendale Bank was closed due to the embezzlement of funds by its president. This caused the bankruptcy of many residents and hastened the decline of the community. Passenger traffic on the L&N declined throughout these years and the railroad closed its Glendale station in the 1930s. Very little new construction or development occurred in the community until the 1970s when the opening of shops and restaurants catering to the interstate traffic brought new prosperity to Glendale.

The Glendale Historic District contains a significant collection of early 20th century commercial and residential architecture. Its Main Street has not changed greatly in appearance since 1920 and it is the most intact historic small community in the county. The shops and stores are visible reminders of the influence of the railroad and the historic prosperity of the community.

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The Glendale Historic District is shown on the accompanying Hardin County tax map 190-30 which is drawn at a scale of 1"=200'. The boundary includes lots 1, 2, 3, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of Block 2; lots 9, 3 and 4 of block 0; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of block 1; and lots 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18 of

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Hardin County (KY) Multiple Resources Area
Glendale Historic District

Block 3. To the north, south, east and west of the district are residential areas containing predominately modern or altered buildings. The boundary is drawn to include the largest number of properties historically associated with the community of Glendale. The boundary includes all remaining historic commercial buildings along the railroad and adjacent residential and church structures. Within the boundary are 32 contributing and 12 non-contributing buildings.